

BRUTAL DEPUTY MARSHALS.

HOW APPLICANTS FOR NATURALIZATION ARE TREATED.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN THE FEDERAL BUILDING—INSULTS, BLOWN AND BRIBE-TAKING—A WITNESS ASSAULTED WITHOUT PROVOCATION.

Complaints have been heard in the last few days from various sources of the rough and discourteous treatment to which applicants for naturalization papers have been subjected by the deputy-marshals employed to keep the crowds in order in the corridor of the Federal building. Yesterday, with a view to ascertain the truth or the falsity of these reports, a Tribune reporter visited the Naturalization Bureau, and the scenes that were witnessed by him sufficed to demonstrate that the complaints of brutality and bullying on the part of some of the deputy-marshals were well founded.

A FLOW OF VILE LANGUAGE.

These attendants, who, from their appearance, seemed to have been specially selected for the work because of their animal strength, did not hesitate yesterday to use their fists upon the slightest provocation, while the language that poured from their lips in a continuous stream would have disgraced the lowest "tough" to be found in the worst haunts of the city. The wealth of invective that some of these men had at their command was so stunning and irresistible in its effects that the average man, having once run a tilt against it, was thereafter effectually cowed and never risked a second instalment.

Yesterday was the last day for the hearing of applications for citizenship, and during the day the corridor on the third floor was filled with some 700 or 800 persons, coming from nearly all the nations of the earth. To keep such a motley crowd in line was undoubtedly for the marshals a task of no easy character, but nevertheless the throng was orderly and obedient, and for the most part its members had in mind the making of creditable citizens. In no single instance where outbursts were made on these people by the men from the United States Marshal's office was the assault provoked or justified.

A TYPICAL CASE OF ASSAULT.

One aggravated case of brutal treatment which the reporter witnessed was fairly representative of many others that occurred. A man named M. Goldsmith, living at No. 101 Clinton-st., was standing with his witness, Frank Gersten, a notary, of No. 114 Clinton-st., in about the middle of the line that led to the entrance of the clerk's office. Suddenly, for no reason that was perceptible, a burly deputy-marshall halted in front of the pair, and ordered them to the end of the line. Gersten quietly objected, and pointed out that he and his friend had been in the building since 8 o'clock in the morning, and that they had fairly earned the place they held. Without more ado, the marshal, whose name it was afterward learned with difficulty was Maurice Wilkinson, pulled Gersten out of the line, and on the latter's resisting, Wilkinson forcibly dragged his victim, who was less than half his own weight, to the head of the stairs. The elevator happening to reach the floor at that moment, Gersten, with a final push, was thrown headlong inside. This performance on Wilkinson's part was watched approvingly by some of his colleagues, who alternately urged him to "throw him down the elevator shaft," and "kick him out of him."

SYMPATHETIC RUDENESS.

This, the reporter learned, was only one of the many similar incidents that have occurred daily in the last week or two. For downright studied incivility, these deputy marshals, underlings dressed in a little brief authority, cannot easily be paralleled. The alien who had the temerity to ask a question of them were invariably consigned to regions said to be somewhat hotter than the tropics. At all times the people whose only desire—or offense—was to become citizens of this country were cursed, cursed and cursed, and as they were a drove of hogs rather than human beings. It is questionable whether any of these seekers for naturalization ever experienced more arbitrary treatment from subordinate officials than they have at the hands of the present underlings which they had previously lived.

NO REGARD FOR AGE.

Old and young were treated alike, and elderly men with white or gray hair, whose age, at least, would have called for consideration, received none. James Wilson, of No. 221 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, is an old man who will not readily forget the code of manners that holds good with the United States Marshal's officers. Mr. Wilson was present as a witness for another man, and, having temporarily left his place in the line, wished to return to it. This he was not allowed to do, and he therefore started in to explain matters. The deputy marshal to whom he spoke refused to listen, and ended by calling Mr. Wilson a "stinking loafer," and threatening to throw him out of the building. The same marshal, by-the-way, was the one who had taken Gersten a little while before. The Tribune reporter went to the office of the United States Marshal John H. McCarty was absent, and the only satisfaction the reporter secured from the scene was to "go out and ask them the same questions if you want them." The reporter did, but as was expected, the effort was futile. The names obtained were found to be in every case fictitious, and as a sort of side incident, various threats of direful personal punishment were directed to a couple of reporters if they dared to publish the names of any of the deputies.

BRIBERY FOR UNFAIRNESS.

Emphatically unfair in other directions were the proceedings of some of the marshals. For a gratuity the officers would open the way of a clerkly arrived applicant to the rooms of the reporter or the Commissioner ahead of other men who had been waiting, some of them for 7

SILVER WAVE SUBSIDING.

ENCOURAGING ADVICES RECEIVED BY MAJOR MCKINLEY.

LETTERS FROM SCORES OF TRAINED OBSERVERS ASSURE HIM THAT THE CHASE IS DYING OUT—VISITOR AT CANTON.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 4 (Special).—Colonel Leopold Markleit, Editor of the "Cincinnati Volksblatt," visited Major McKinley this evening. The Colonel was the law partner of the late President Hayes, as well as the comrade-in-arms of the late President and of ex-Governor McKinley. His visit recalls an anecdote of the war. It happened at Carfax Ferry, one of the first engagements. Hayes, as major of the 23d Ohio, was skirmishing, and was about to open fire on what was supposed to be the enemy. But he caught sight of his partner, whom he supposed to be looking after the law office in Cincinnati, wearing a lieutenant's uniform of the 28th Ohio, and this recognition prevented an engagement between Union forces. Colonel Markleit is sanguine of Major McKinley's success, and says he will be most heartily supported by the German voters of the country.

A SILVER MAN ON A RAMPAGE.

HE CAUSES A LIVELY TIME IN THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

WHEN ARGUED FROM HIS SLIMBERS HE FIGHTS THE HOTEL DETECTIVES AND THEN GIVES A POLICEMAN A HARD TUSSELE.

John Oddie, sixty-two years old, of a good family living at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, came to this city two days ago to see the sights. Last evening, after having his long, gray whiskers nicely trimmed, he sauntered down Broadway, stopping at several saloons to quench his thirst. When he reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel he was feeling extremely low. Mr. Oddie is a staunch advocate of free silver, and the first thing that struck him was the white marble flooring and next the yellowish decorations of the ceiling. He tucked his umbrella under his arm, gazed about at the politicians and then remarked: "By gosh! compromise between gold and silver!"

Then he wandered into the cafe, looked about and caught sight of Hotel Detective Forrester's platinum and gold watchchain. He slapped Forrester on the shoulder and pointing to his chain declared, while he held his sides with laughter: "Another compromise, by gosh!"

He then walked over to the bar. Fifteen minutes later the detective found Mr. Oddie slumbering on one of the settees in the cafe. He roused him, and, quick as a flash, Mr. Oddie struck him across the head with his gingham umbrella. The detective seized him by the shoulders, and while he was trying to force him out of the door into the lobby Oddie seized his watchchain and broke it into three parts. Policeman Schlottman, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, was called in, and as soon as Oddie saw him he seized him by the throat and tore four buttons off his uniform coat. The policeman is six feet tall, while Oddie is only about five feet six, but he gave the policeman a tussle before the latter finally threw him to the floor. Another policeman was summoned, and they held Oddie down until the patrol-wagon arrived, when they carried him out and took him to the West Thirtieth-st. station.

A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

HELD UNDER HEAVY BAIL, BUT DETECTIVES WILL NOT TALK OF THE CASE.

Detective-Sergeant Joseph O'Donohue, of the Central Office, arraigned a mysterious prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning on a charge of robbery. The detective has a consultation with Mayorate Kullrich, who said he would admit the defendant to \$10,000 bail.

The latter, who gave the name of George Reynolds, forty-nine years old, of Long Island City, said he could not procure a bondsman for that amount. He was remanded until to-day. Neither the prisoner nor detective would talk. The case was not ready for publication yet, and the defendant declared he had no idea why he was under arrest. Reynolds was already under \$5,000 bail in another case. It is reported that Reynolds is charged with being concerned in a big robbery.

THE DEAD ENGINEER BLAMED.

TESTIMONY SHOWING THAT FAIR DISREGARDED DANGER SIGNALS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 4.—The testimony brought out at to-day's session of the coroner's inquest on the recent railroad accident seems to fix the direct responsibility for the accident on Edward Farr, the dead engineer of the Reading express train. From the evidence Farr's action in running at a speed of forty-five miles an hour past a danger signal seems inexplicable, and as the man is dead, the reason for it will probably never be known. Farr had the reputation of an exceptionally experienced engineer and a man of a reckless or careless disposition. Only two weeks before the accident his train was signalled to stop at this very crossing, and he paid his way through it under control. The people in the hospital continue to improve, and all of them will probably recover.

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A MESSY CONCERN FORCED TO THE WALL BY THE WORK THE SILVERITES.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4.—John A. Mong, the

company's attorney, has been ordered to restrain East Main-st. judgments were entered against him last night aggregating \$582.97, and his store was closed. The Makutanen Carriage Company's works, employing eighty men, were closed by the Sheriff yesterday on the grounds of non-payment of \$3,000. Claims for over \$20,000 are yet to be paid. The assets are estimated at \$25,000. Iron-dealers in Canton, St. Louis and Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The lumber firm of Dunder & Bergin, a partnership whose property was valued at \$100,000, went into the hands of Henry J. Caren, a receiver, to-day, his company having failed to pay \$100,000. The assets and liabilities are unknown. Five hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

TO CORNER THE GRAND TRUNK STOCK.

ALLEGED SCHEME OF LORD HAMILTON AND SIR HENRY TYLER LIGHTLY REGARDED.

London, Aug. 4.—A representative of the United Associated Presses had an interview to-day with a prominent member of the Stock Exchange relative to the report that Lord Hamilton and Sir Henry Tyler were attempting to corner the stock of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for the purpose of bringing about a change in the management. The member referred to said that there was little business doing in Grand Trunk. He added that it would be almost impossible for anybody to corner the stock. This cut off the only means for the company to push their enterprises. The assets and liabilities are unknown. Five hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

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BRYAN A REPUTATIONIST.

HIS ELECTION WOULD AT ONCE DESTROY THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

THE "BOY ORATOR'S" RECORD IN CONGRESS SHOWS CONCLUSIVELY THE POLICY HE WOULD CARRY OUT IF CHOSEN TO THE PRESIDENCY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 4.—Among the consequences of the election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency would be the driving of the United States to a silver basis and the utter destruction of its public credit, and these consequences would result within twenty days after the publication of the election returns in November. This is not a rash statement, but one that can be fully substantiated by his own testimony, given when he was a Representative in Congress and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, less than eighteen months ago. If he has a settled conviction on any subject, except that he is the greatest orator the world has ever seen, it is that the obligations of the Government—its bonds, for which gold has been received, and the interest thereon; its greenbacks and its Treasury notes and every other obligation—are payable in silver dollars (commercially worth at this time about 53 cents each), at the option of the Government, instead of the option of the holders.

His contents and if he were elected and inaugurated President of the United States he would maintain that it was his duty, as well as within his power and that of his Secretary of the Treasury (who would probably be Richard P. Bland, of Missouri), to exercise this option, thus reversing and repudiating a policy which for nearly twenty years has sustained the public credit of his country. In regard to this there is no room for doubt.

HE WANTED BONDS PAID IN SILVER.

When Mr. Bryan's career as a National legislator was nearing its end two important measures to sustain and maintain the National credit and National honor were brought forward and disposed of in the House of Representatives. The first was the Currency bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, for which Mr. Reed offered a substitute which authorized the sale of 3 per cent coin bonds to maintain the specie reserve and the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet current and temporary deficiencies in the revenues. To this substitute Mr. Bryan offered, on February 7, 1895, this amendment:

Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to limit the right of the Government of the United States to pay all coin bonds outstanding in gold or silver coin at the option of the Government, as in 1873 by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, or authorized to be issued, under the said act of Congress heretofore revised, are payable, principal and interest, in gold or silver coin at the option of the United States, containing 42½ grains each of such silver and gold, and to its full value in gold and silver coin as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public credit, in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

It is perhaps worth noting that the "Boy Orator" was ignorant of the fact, or chose to ignore it, that the resolution he quoted was not a joint resolution at all, but a concurrent resolution which expressed simply the opinion of the XIVth Congress, and had no binding force whatever upon any succeeding Congress. He was also probably ignorant of the fact that Mr. Conkling's motion to amend the concurrent resolution in the XIVth Congress, so as to make it a joint resolution, which, if approved by the Executive, would give it the force of law, was rejected by a vote of 23 yeas to 39 nays—the author of the concurrent resolution being recorded in the negative. That the concurrent resolution did not express the opinion of the House of Representatives of the LXIII Congress was shown when Bryan's amendment to the Reed substitute was rejected by the decisive majority of 41 in a total of 205 votes.

OPPOSED A GOLD BONDED ISSUE.

The Currency bill having failed, Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, reported, on February 13, 1895, a joint resolution authorizing the issue and sale of 3 per cent gold bonds to pay an amount not exceeding \$5,110,000. In opposition to this resolution Mr. Bryan, who was a member of the committee, submitted "devises of the minority" prepared by himself, which were voted down by the majority of 187 yeas to 118 nays. Following are some pertinent extracts from that document:

The issue of bonds of any kind is only needed to replenish the gold reserve, and the gold reserve only needed replenishing because the Secretary of the Treasury claims United States notes and Treasury notes in the kind of coins selected by the note-holder. No one has any legal right to demand the coin in which the obligation shall be redeemed, but he has been permitted to exercise that right by a policy inaugurated by the Treasury Department at this time when the gold reserve is low. It is urged that a change in the law should be made so that the holder of a note or of a bond should be bound to receive the coin in which the obligation shall be redeemed. It is urged that a change in the law should be made so that the holder of a note or of a bond should be bound to receive the coin in which the obligation shall be redeemed. It is urged that a change in the law should be made so that the holder of a note or of a bond should be bound to receive the coin in which the obligation shall be redeemed.

Mr. Bryan's speech in opposition to the joint resolution was mainly an amplification of the assertions and arguments which he had submitted in the "devises of the minority." A taste of its quality may be found in the following brief extract:

We who believe that greenbacks and Treasury notes are redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the Government—we who believe in the right of the Government to redeem its coin in either gold or silver—we, I say, can object to gold bonds as a violent change in our monetary policy, but those who believe that greenbacks and Treasury notes are redeemable in gold alone have far less reason to criticize the present law.

THREE TO ONE ON MCKINLEY.

AN ELECTION BET—AN OHIO MAN PUTTING UP \$100 AGAINST \$300.

An Ohio politician who had been in conference with the Republican managers at the National headquarters yesterday happened afterward to drop into the Hoffman House, where he met a strenuous supporter of silver coinage who "hangs out" at that hostelry, named "Markie" Mayer. Owing to his reputation as a "Markie" Mayer. A political discussion broke out between the latter and his man, Major McKinley's result, which resulted in a bet on the President's result. "I'll bet you \$100 that McKinley is the next President of the United States," said the Ohio man. "What odds will you give me?" asked Mayer. "Two to one if you dare," was the reply of the Ohio politician. "Want you say three to one?" "Yes," answered the Ohioan, "quick as a flash, make it three to one. Anything to get a bet out of you," and he produced a big roll of bills. Mayer scurried around and got \$300, which he placed against the Ohio man's \$100. The latter offered to receive the bet in larger or smaller amounts, at the same odds, with Mayer or any of the bystanders, but he found no takers.

A GENERAL STRIKE IMMINENT.

HORSE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES READY TO GO OUT IN CLEVELAND.

THE QUESTION TO BE SETTLED TO-NIGHT—SOLDIERS AND ARMED LOCKED-OUT MEN PATROL THE STREETS.

Cleveland, Aug. 4.—A ready-for-an-emergency feeling pervades the air in the vicinity of the Brown Hoist Works this morning. There was peace, but it was an armed peace, and both sides of the trouble knew that a small spark would change peace to war. At 7 a. m. the time for the beginning of work at the Brown works, 150 men had entered the various shops. They were all non-unionists, and the union men asserted that not one of their number had deserted the cause.

On every street within a radius of nearly a mile of the plant both soldiers and locked-out men patrolled the sidewalk. Many of the soldiers were doubly armed, wearing belts and revolvers as well as carrying guns. A number of the locked-out men also carried guns.

It was given out by the physician at St. Clair Hospital this morning that Prinz, the man who was shot near the Brown works Saturday, was still in a critical condition. A committee of locked-out men keep close watch on his condition and everything possible is being done to save his life.

Ever since the shooting of Prinz there have been ominous mutterings by the men as to what they will do should Prinz die. A secret committee of the locked-out men have been at work for several days investigating the shooting and trying to fix the blame for it. The committee reported to-day that, to the best of its knowledge, a man named Harris, first name unknown, living on the West Side, fired the shots which pierced Prinz's body. The committee asserts that while Harris was seen in and about the works every day before the shooting, he has not been seen in the vicinity since, and attempts to find him have been unavailing. The purpose of the men, if they can prove the shooting against Harris, is to have a warrant issued against him on the charge of shooting with intent to kill, to be changed to a more serious charge in case Prinz dies.

There is much speculation among all of the parties interested in the lockout as to what action the Central Labor Union will take at its meeting on Wednesday night. The more radical members of the union are said to favor the ordering of a sympathetic strike of all men employed in the iron industry.

It is estimated that there are fully 15,000 such men in Cleveland who belong to labor organizations represented in the central body. By going out and thus crippling every branch of the iron industry it is hoped that a pressure can be brought to bear on the Brown company that will be willing to settle the present difficulty amicably. On the other hand, the more conservative members of the body are opposed to a sympathetic strike. They say that it would not help matters in the least, and that it would only place the Central Labor Union in an unenviable position. Among the many rumors in connection with the sympathetic strike which were circulated yesterday, the one that was most talked of was that the members of the Street Railway Employees' Union of the city were ready to quit work to-day in sympathy with the iron men. The street railway union is one of the strongest in the city, and includes nearly every street railway employee. If this rumor is correct the ordering of a general sympathetic strike will be in the tying up of every street railway line in the city.

A NEW-YORK COMPANY INTERESTED.

The Van Wagoner & Williams Hardware Company, No. 14 Warren-st., this city, has as yet received little information about the sympathetic strike of iron men in Cleveland, Ohio. The strike does not affect the whole plant, and was ordered merely to give moral support to the strike at the Brown Hoist Works. The secretary of the company, said to a Tribune reporter that the striking force included only twenty-seven machine molders, tool-dressers, pattern makers and sand rammer men, whereas there were 500 men at work on the plant. He could not say whether or not the strike was likely to affect the rest of the force.

REVELATIONS OF A BALLOT-BOX.

ELVEN THOUSAND MARKED BALLOTS IN ONE BOX FROM A SMALL DEMOCRATIC WARD.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 4.—When the Thirtieth or Centropolis Ward was called at the meeting of the Democratic Joint Committee yesterday the ballot-boxes were found to be missing. After some inquiry they turned up in the hands of Thomas McGlynn, a special policeman. On opening the boxes it was found that over 500 ballots had been cast, although not more than that many people live in the ward, which usually casts about 200 Democratic votes. The ballot-boxes showed a still more startling condition of affairs, for they contained at least 11,000 folded and marked ballots.

PEARY'S SHIP FAST IN THE ICE.

A LETTER RECEIVED FROM ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY.

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 4.—Professor R. S. Tarr, of Cornell University, who started with Lieutenant Peary on an arctic geological expedition in the steamer Hope, has written to his family in this city that the ship is stuck in the ice. The steamer is in the ice off the Greenland coast. The letter was evidently hurriedly written, and does not give details, but it is said that the ship is in a precarious condition. The last previously heard of the Hope was when she was spoken of by the Labrador coast. Professor Tarr's letter indicates that the vessel was in an immediate danger.

A DANGEROUS FIRST SPREE.

AS A RESULT OF IT MEYER TRIES TO HANG HIMSELF WITH ONLY A DOOR BETWEEN HIM AND HIS FAMILY.

Gustave Meyer, twenty-nine years old, a clarinet player, of No. 43 East Seventeenth-st., became intoxicated for the first time in his life last Sunday. As a result, he tried to kill himself yesterday afternoon by hanging himself to the transom of a closet door. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in a precarious condition. Meyer lives on the top floor of the tenement-house with his wife and five children. He enjoys the reputation of working hard for his family.

On Sunday several of his friends took him to a picnic. He told his wife he would be home early. Instead, he reached home late, and to the surprise of his wife and several inmates of the house, who happened to be up, much the worse from drink. The next morning Meyer had not recovered from the effects of his spree, but insisted upon leaving the house to go to work. He remained away all day, and returned at night in as bad a state as he had been in earlier in the day. The next day, yesterday, his mind seemed to be affected. He told his wife that they would be rich now, and pointed to the live coals in the fire, which he said were gold. His wife tried to get him to go to bed, but Meyer refused to do so.

The man said he wanted to take some medicine and retired to a closet, locking himself in. There was a clothesline in the closet, and with a piece of it Meyer made a noose, tied an end to the transom over the door, and putting his head in it, he jumped off a box he had placed near the door to stand on. Meyer's wife and children stood in the kitchen, wondering what was going on in the closet. They tried to get in to help him, but Meyer was hanging there. Chivalry lifted him up and got the rope loose, letting Meyer fall to the floor. Meyer was then taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. The surgeon said that the man was in a serious condition, and removed him to the hospital.

BIG VALUES FOR BIG MEN.

200 suits at \$10 each were \$2,000 and \$18. Negligé shirts at \$1.00, for \$180. From \$1.50 and \$2.00. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, Broadway, COR. 25TH ST. (Adv.)

THE CRASH IN CHICAGO.

NO PANIC RESULTS FROM MOORE BROTHERS' FAILURE.

THE CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSING FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME—A STATEMENT OF THE DIAMOND MATCH AND BISCUIT OPERATIONS PROMISED FOR TO-DAY—LIABILITIES OF SEVEN OR EIGHT MILLIONS.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The speculative deal in the Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit companies' stocks has come to an end. The Moore Brothers have failed. The great speculation ever known in Chicago has culminated in the failure of the people who were behind the deal. The Chicago Stock Exchange stood adjourned at 10 o'clock this morning for an indefinite period. This action was decided upon at a meeting held last night, at which were the representative bank presidents, the members of the Stock Exchange and a number of prominent capitalists. This meeting was assembled informally after the announcement, which was made late in the afternoon, by James H. Moore that margin calls could no longer be met. That announcement was made to a few of the men most heavily interested, and it was thought best to call a meeting to discuss the situation. Those who assembled discussed the best means of restoring confidence after the shock which would be given to speculative circles by the announcement of the failure. It was the general opinion that it would be the wisest possible move to close the Stock Exchange for a period. The points were made that nearly the entire business at the Stock Exchange for a number of weeks has been in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit, that the closing of the Exchange would interfere only in the slightest degree with general financial affairs, and that the present was a particularly opportune time, owing to the fact that the settlements in the July account had just been completed, and there had been as yet comparatively little trading in the August account. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange discussed the situation at length, and passed a resolution to adjourn the Exchange at 10 o'clock this morning indefinitely.

A RAID ON VALUES STOPPED.

It is thought that the adjournment will last but a few days, and that matters within that time can be straightened out in a way that will make the losses as easy as possible to bear. All those present at the meeting last evening felt that should the Exchange open as usual this morning the bears would make a slaughtering of values, which would cause a great and in large measure unnecessary loss. They believe that the closing of the Exchange and the prevention of the making of speculative quotations for the securities would enable brokers having open trades to close them, and the situation could be liquidated in a large measure without the sharp decline that would surely follow the trading in the open market.

At the usual hour of opening to-day the Stock Exchange was filled with members, but no business was transacted. Groups were gathered here and there discussing the turn of affairs, and every one seemed waiting for some announcement more definite than a notice posted on the doors, which reads: "The Exchange adjourned subject to the action of the Governing Committee." J. A. WILKINS, Secretary.

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